



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

Contents



Population

Includes: **Population change, Queensland; Regional Population Growth**

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Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies; Employed persons; Unemployment; Participation rate; Employed persons by Industry**

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Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

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Production

Includes: **Building Approvals; Building Activity; Engineering Construction**

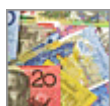
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Housing Finance

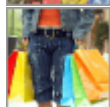
Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

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Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**



Consumption and Investment

Includes: **Retail Trade; New Motor Vehicle Sales; Private Capital Expenditure**

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Tourist Accommodation

Includes: **Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms**



Interstate Trade

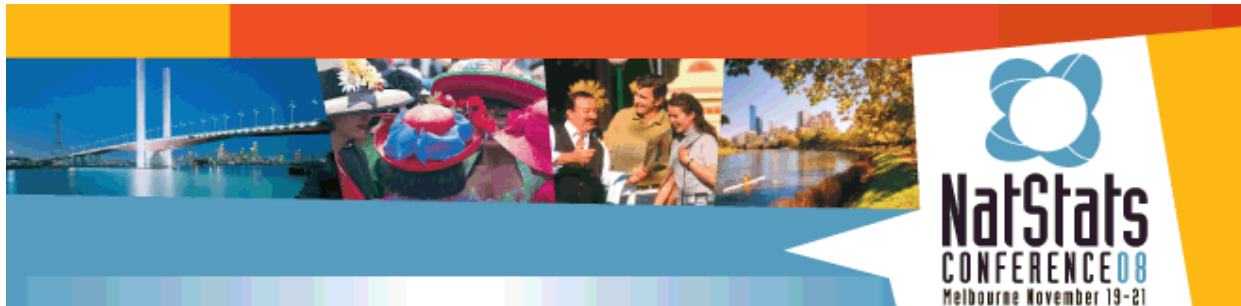
Includes: **Queensland's Interstate Trade**

What's new at ABS ...

WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

NatStats08 Conference
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NATSTATS08 CONFERENCE FEATURES LEADING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY ADVISORS

The inaugural NatStats08 conference is an opportunity to build stronger relationships between information providers, policy makers, opinion leaders and the community to better utilise information resources across the nation, supporting a culture increasingly reliant on evidence-based decision making.

An array of high profile policy and decision makers will be speaking at the conference including:

- Professor Glyn Davis, Vice Chancellor of the University of Melbourne and co-convenor of the 2020 Summit;
- Dr Ken Henry, Secretary, Treasury Department;
- Greg Bourne, CEO, World Wildlife Fund Australia; and
- Enrico Giovannini, Chief Statistician, OECD.

See the NatStats08 website for the latest [program information](#) including the latest list of speakers.

The conference theme is "Working Together for an Informed Australian Society". The program will look at three main topic areas:

- Informing the Nation - with sessions on Health, Education and Indigenous Australia;
- Measuring Progress in Society - with sessions on Measuring Disadvantage, Inequality and Social Inclusion, Measuring Progress in Australia and Community and Local Indicators; and
- Environmental Information for Informed Decisions - with sessions on Water, Natural Resource Management and Climate Change.

Early Bird Registration for NatStats08 is now open - for more information and to [register on-line](#) please visit the NatStats08 web site at <http://www.nss.gov.au/natstats>.

If you would like more information about the conference program please call Mark Lound on 02 6252 6325 or email him at inquiries@nss.gov.au.

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AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL TRENDS

The 14th edition of Australian Social Trends, 2007 (cat. no. 4102.0) was released on 1 July 2008. **Australian Social Trends** is an annual series that presents information on contemporary social issues and areas of public policy concern. By drawing primarily on a wide range of ABS statistics, and statistics from other official sources, **Australian Social Trends** describes aspects of Australian society, and how these are changing over time. It is designed to assist and encourage informed decision-making, and to be of value to a wide audience including those engaged in research, journalism, marketing, teaching and social policy, as well as anyone interested in how we live today and how we've changed over recent decades.

The material presented in **Australian Social Trends 2007** is organised into nine chapters. As in previous editions, each of the first seven chapters represents a major area of social concern (i.e. population, family and community, health, education and training, work, economic resources, and housing), with an eighth chapter covering other areas of concern (e.g. crime and justice, culture and leisure, and the environment). The ninth chapter provides international comparisons for a number of these areas. **Australian Social Trends 2007** also contains an introduction which is designed to further explain the rationale behind the publication and describe its main aims and features.

In this edition there are a number of articles focusing on fertility, maternity and babies (such as recent increases in Australia's fertility and maternity leave arrangements), as well as a number of articles presenting international comparisons of issues (such as fertility and labour force participation). The opportunity has been taken to present some articles which expand and update analysis of topics examined in previous editions using the most recently available data. For example, in this edition, such articles cover one-parent families, international students and wealth in housing. There are also articles on topics of interest not previously examined, such as overweight and obesity, trends in household consumption and women's experience of partner violence. The number of articles listed in the cumulative index now comes to over 400, published across all 14 editions.

The national and state summary tables which present key social indicators in each of the seven major areas of social concern have been updated. Each set of tables now includes a summary of key points and graphs for selected indicators. Also updated are the set of tables comparing Australia with major OECD countries, our closest neighbours, and our trading partners.

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PERSONAL FRAUD

Personal Fraud, 2007 (cat. no. 4528.0) was released 27 June 2008. This publication presents results from the ABS Personal Fraud Survey, conducted throughout Australia during July to December 2007. This is the first national survey of personal fraud in Australia.

Personal fraud has been recognised as a crime type that is a growing threat to the community, as a result of the rapid expansion and availability of internet technology and the increase in electronic storage, transmission and sharing of data. This survey provides a national benchmark measure of the extent to which Australians were exposed to a range of

personal frauds, whether they became a victim of a selected range of personal frauds and whether they incurred any financial loss as a result of being victimised.

Some selected results for Queensland are listed below.

In the 12 months prior to interview, 86,900 Queenslanders aged 15 years and over were the victim of identity fraud. The majority of identity fraud victims were a victim of credit or bank card fraud (72%). Over three-quarters (78%) of the 62,700 victims of credit or bank card fraud reported the incident.

Over 1.2 million Queenslanders aged 15 years and over were exposed to a scam in the 12 months prior to interview. Of those who received a fraudulent invitation or request, 5.4% (or 67,400 persons) became victims by responding to the scam by supplying information, money or both, or seeking more information.

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ENVIRONMENT NEWS

The sixth edition of Environment and Energy News (cat. no. 4653.0), the newsletter of the ABS Centre of Environment and Energy Statistics (CEES) was released 24 June 2008. Environment and Energy News is published twice a year, highlighting developments in environment and energy statistics particularly at the ABS. It includes topical articles and advice on recent and upcoming environment and energy releases.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the Environment and Energy theme page on the ABS website.

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AGE MATTERS

The latest edition of Age Matters (cat. no. 4914.0.55.001) was released 27 June 2008. Age Matters is a newsletter about age related statistics. It includes topical articles and reviews of relevant ABS publications. Age Matters highlights developments in statistics on the ageing population, and other information of likely interest to ageing researchers and policy makers.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the Ageing theme page on the ABS website for links to ageing-relevant ABS datasets and other web sites.

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STATISTICAL LANGUAGE

Statistical Language! (cat. no. 1332.0.55.002) was released on 27 June 2008. Statistical Language! is an educational resource from the ABS designed to improve the reader's understanding of some fundamental statistical concepts. It is written in plain English for adults and aims to provide them with the basic statistical literacy skills to:

- understand key statistical terminology;
- facilitate access to the expanding level of statistical information presented to the public;
- gain confidence with interpreting summarised information;
- appreciate the importance of statistical information in today's society; and,
- make critical and informed use of data, whatever its source.

All these goals are at the heart of the ABS mission to assist informed decision-making in the Australian community.

Along with simple descriptions, this e-Magazine contains examples and diagrams to help users establish a basic understanding of the key statistical topics covered.

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CHANGES TO THE ABS SURVEY PROGRAM

The ABS is facing a tight budget situation in 2008-09, which has led to a range of reductions in the ABS work program. The Australian Statistician, Brian Pink, has outlined a number of strategies to address the situation in the document *Changes to the ABS survey program for 2008-09* on the ABS Website. Use the link to see what the implications are for the affected surveys or programs and how to get further information.

Changes to the Labour Force Survey

Detailed information on how the reduction in sample size will impact on the Labour Force Survey can be accessed from the document above or by going directly to [Forthcoming Changes in Labour Force, Australia, Apr 2008](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

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ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

The ABS website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS Core Statistical and Other Statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use [this link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.



QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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Population



POPULATION

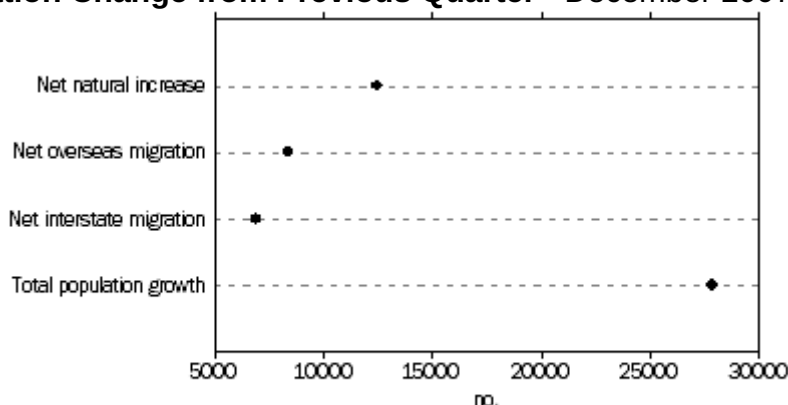
Population Change, Queensland
Regional Population Growth

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,228,300 at 31 December 2007, an increase of 96,900 (2.3%) since 30 September 2006. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 December 2007.

Between the September 2007 quarter and the December 2007 quarter, 45% (12,500 persons) of the total population increase of 27,800 persons was due to net natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 30% (8,400 persons) was attributable to net overseas migration and 25% (6,900 persons) to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter - December 2007 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2007, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,182,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

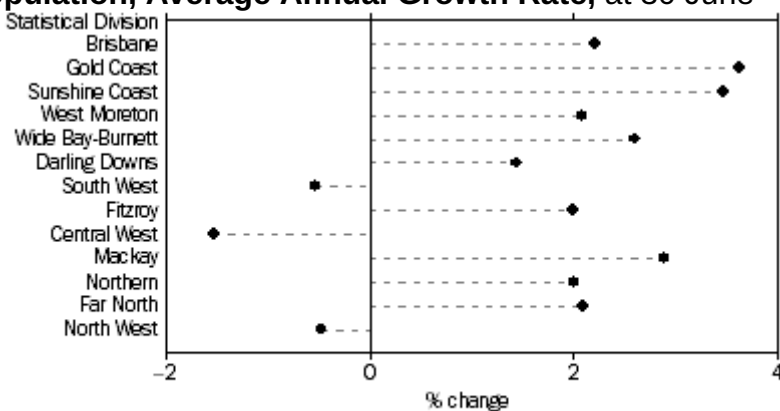
Regional Population^(a), by Statistical Division: at 30 June - 2001, 2006 and 2007

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000
Statistical division			
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4	1 857.6
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1	535.5
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	303.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3	275.7
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1	229.3
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6	204.5
Central West	12.5	11.6	11.4
Mackay	137.5	159.9	163.1
Northern	190.3	209.6	214.3
Far North	224.2	247.6	253.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.3
Queensland	3 628.9	4 091.5	4 182.1

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and preliminary for 2007. For all years, statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the six years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2007 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.5%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.5%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2007



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data was released with this product. At that time,

spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 became available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force

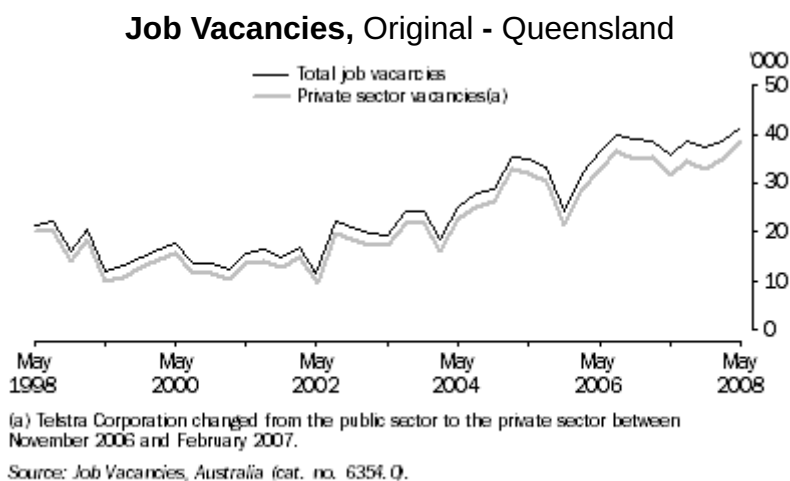


LABOUR FORCE

Job Vacancies
Employed Persons
Unemployment
Participation rate
Employed Persons by Industry

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for 7.7% of total job vacancies in May 2008.



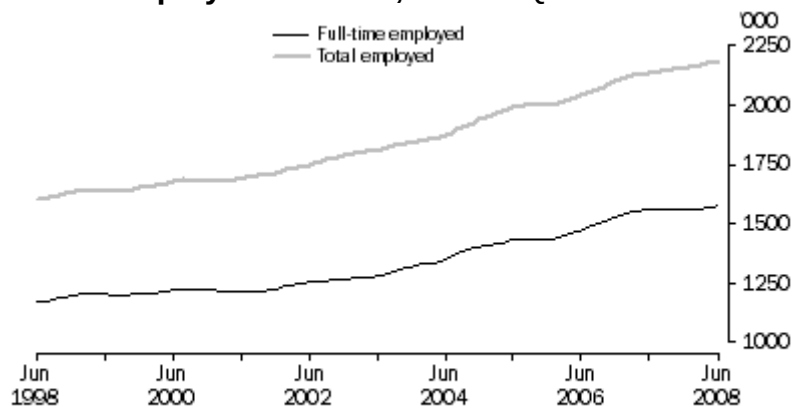
Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This publication is released quarterly.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In June 2008, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,182,300 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,574,100) accounted for 72% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

Employed Persons, Trend - Queensland



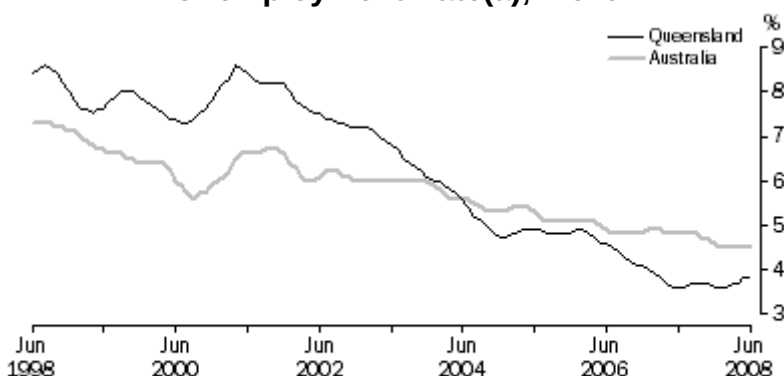
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for June 2008 was 86,700 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.8%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rate(a), Trend

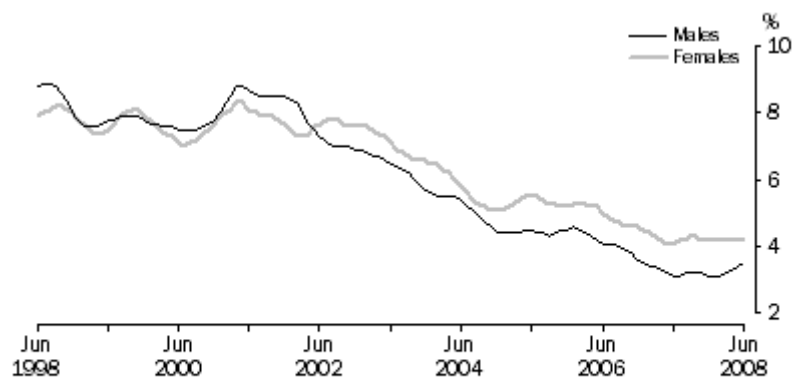


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Females accounted for 51% of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland in June 2008 and had an unemployment rate of 4.2%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.5%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Series break at April 2001.

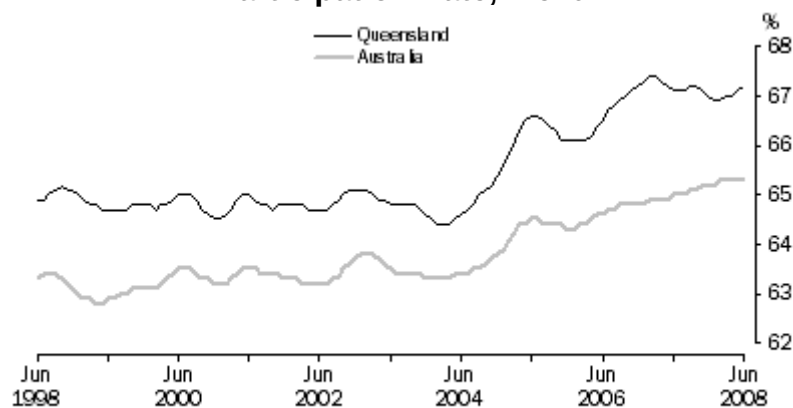
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in June 2008 was 67.2%. This rate is 3.5% higher than June 1998. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

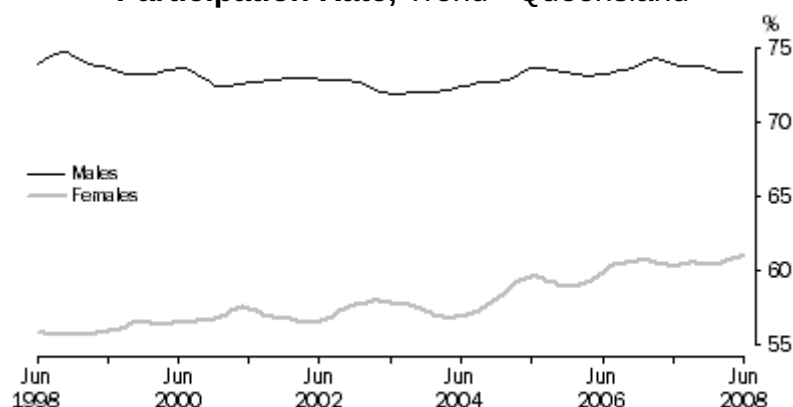
Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and was 61.1% in June 2008. This is an 9.3% increase on the female participation rate recorded in June 1998. The male participation rate in June 2008 was 73.4%, a decrease of -0.8% on the rate recorded for June 1998.

Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

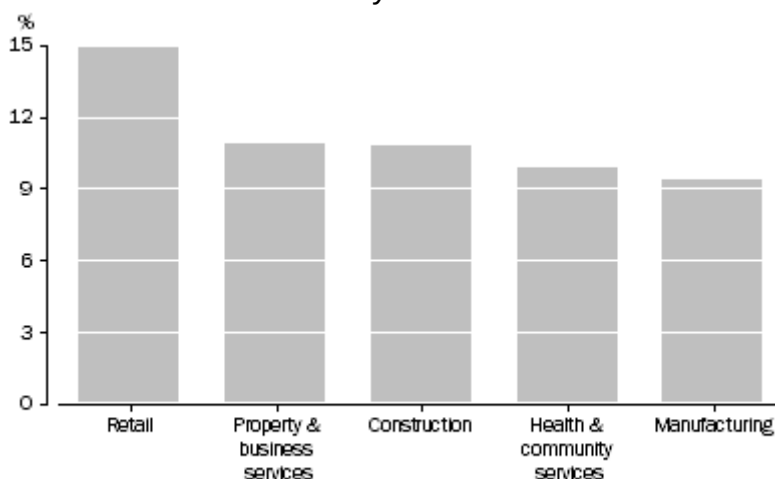
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,178,700 employed persons in Queensland in May 2008. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (326,800), Property and business services (236,800) and Construction (234,300). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (25,700), Communication services (31,700) and Mining (37,700).

The five major industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for over half (56%) of Queensland's employed.

Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - May 2008



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year May 2007 to May 2008, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (57%). In the same period, Cultural and Recreational Services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 13%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



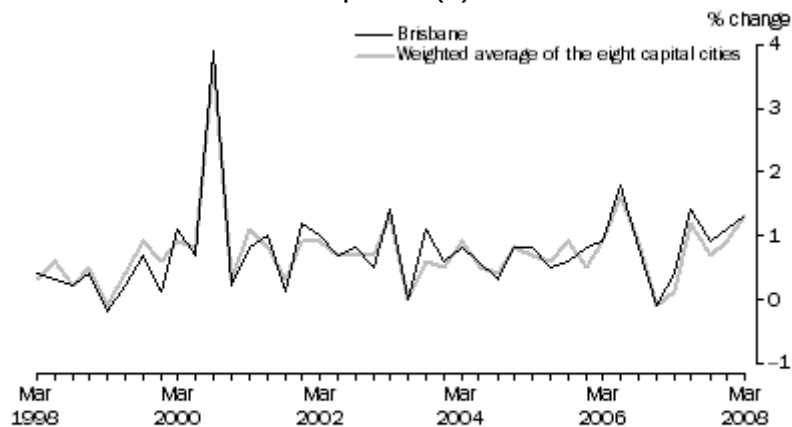
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 4.8% in the 12 months to March quarter 2008, compared to a 4.2% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The higher result in Brisbane is largely due to stronger than average rises in housing, with less significant contributions from financial and insurance services and transportation.

Brisbane's CPI rose by 1.3% between the December quarter 2007 and the March quarter 2008, the same increase as for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Automotive fuel was the main contributor to this increase with housing costs (both purchase and rents) and food prices also contributing strongly to the increase.

Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)

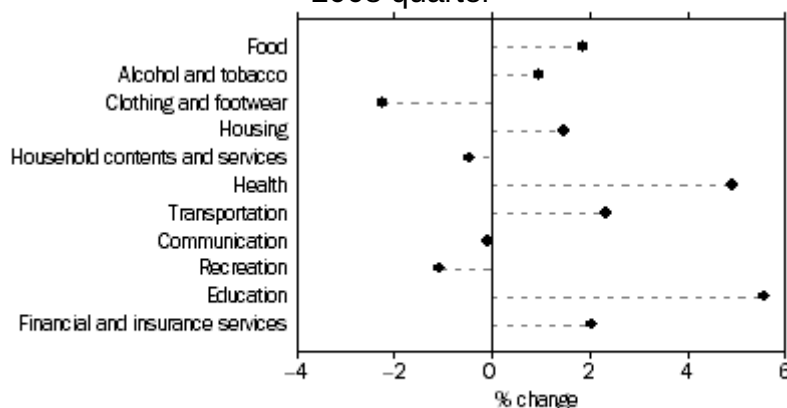


(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the March 2008 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage increases in Brisbane were Education (5.6%), Health (4.9%) and Transport (2.3%). Clothing and footwear (-2.2%) and Recreation (-1.1%) experienced the strongest falls in prices between the December quarter 2007 and the March quarter 2008.

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: March 2008 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Production

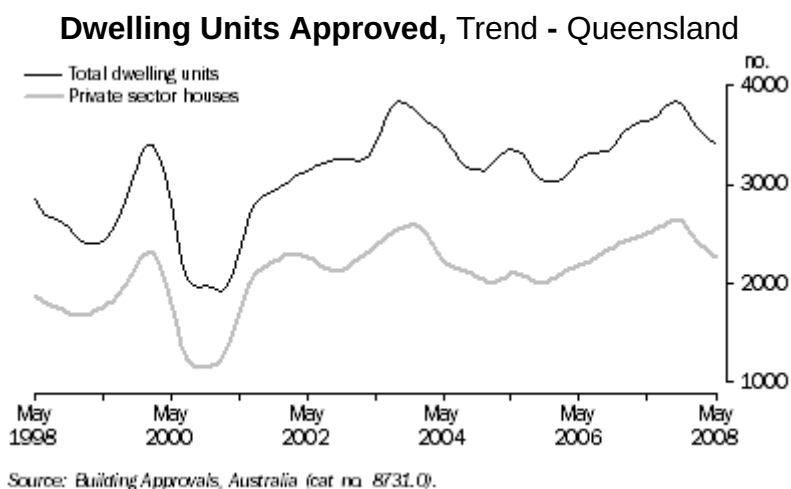


PRODUCTION

Building Approvals
Building Activity
Engineering Construction

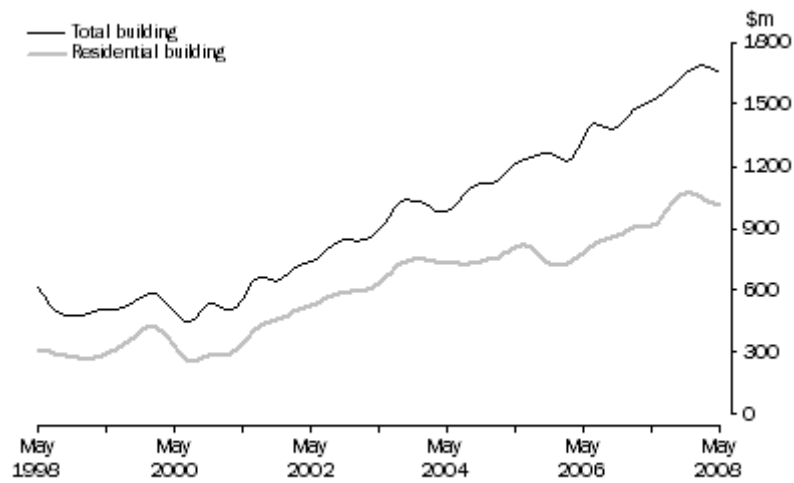
BUILDING APPROVALS

In May 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 3,418. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for May 2008 showed total approvals decreased by -0.8% from the previous month, the seventh consecutive monthly decrease after a consistent upward trend of almost two years. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 2,271 approvals which represents 66% of total dwelling units approved.



In May 2008, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,651.4 million, a slight (- 1.3%) decrease from the previous month and an 8.8% increase from May 2007. Residential buildings accounted for 61% of the total value of buildings.

Value of Building Approved, Trend - Queensland



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

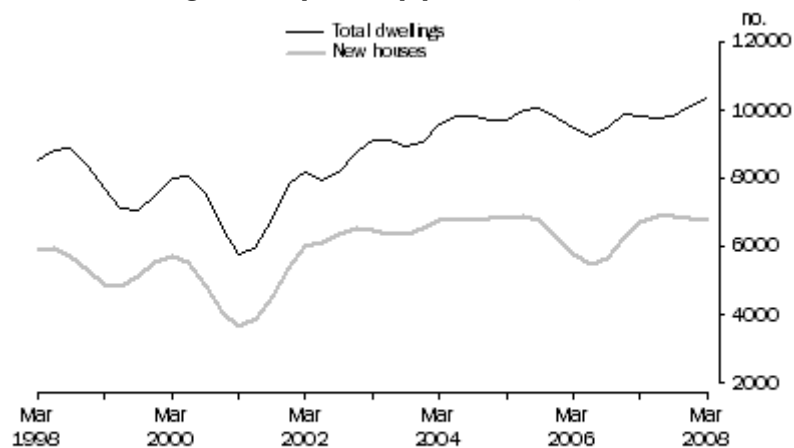
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the March 2008 quarter, the total number of dwellings completed in trend terms in Queensland was 10,347. This is an increase of 2.6% from the December 2007 quarter. There were 6,737 new houses completed during the March 2008 quarter which represents 65% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland

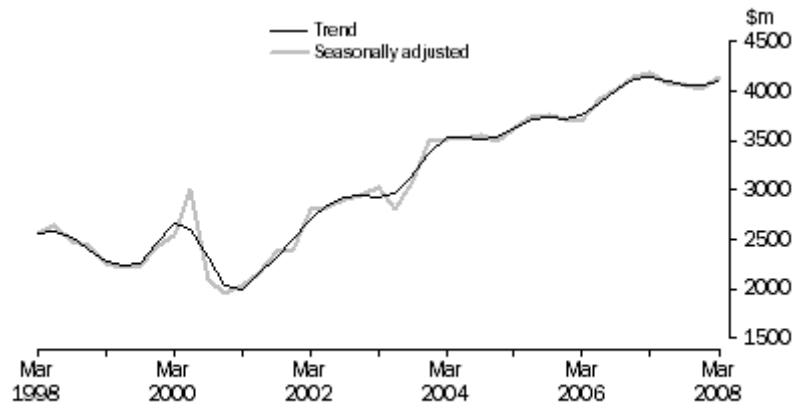


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the March 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,094.6 million, a -1.3% decrease from March 2007 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

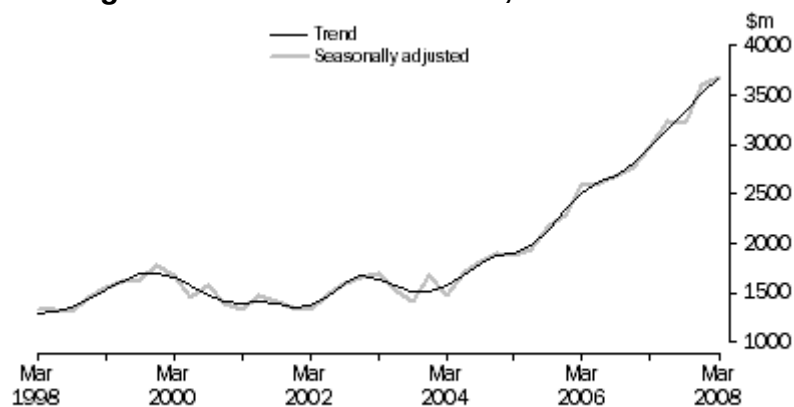
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the December 2007 and March 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 4.2% to \$3,672.6 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

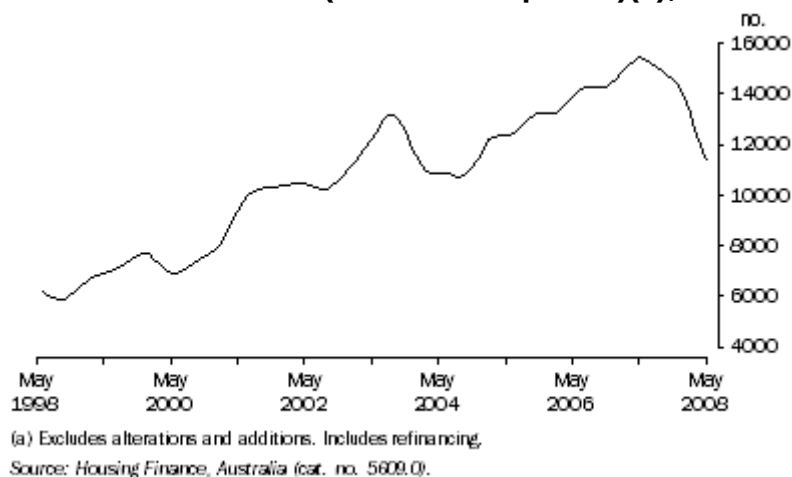


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased by -27% to 11,344 in May 2008 when compared with May 2007. There was also a small decrease (-5.1%) between April 2008 and May 2008, the twelfth consecutive monthly decrease.

Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland

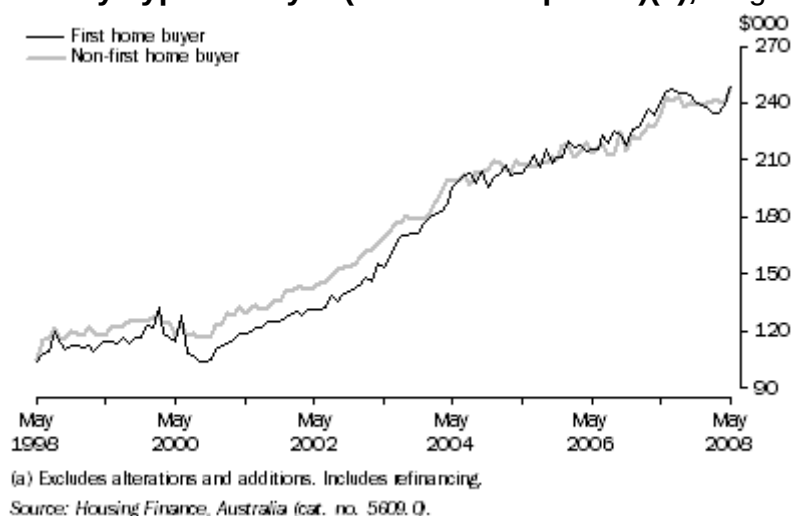


The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has decreased by -23% to \$2,770 million in the 12 months to May 2008. In terms of the trend estimate, the value of housing finance commitments showed a small decrease of -4.6% from April 2008.

Since May 1998, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$104,100 to \$248,700.

In May 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$249,200) was marginally higher than for non-first home buyers (\$248,600).

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Incomes



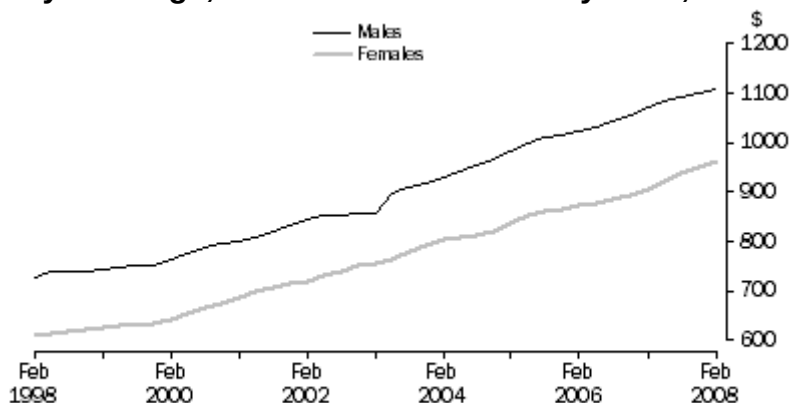
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.6% to \$1,054.90 in the 12 months to February 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally lower at 4.5% (up to \$1,123.30).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 3.5% for males and 6.4% for females over the 12 months to February 2008. The February 2008 female estimate of \$963.90 was 87% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,107.10.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Consumption and Investment

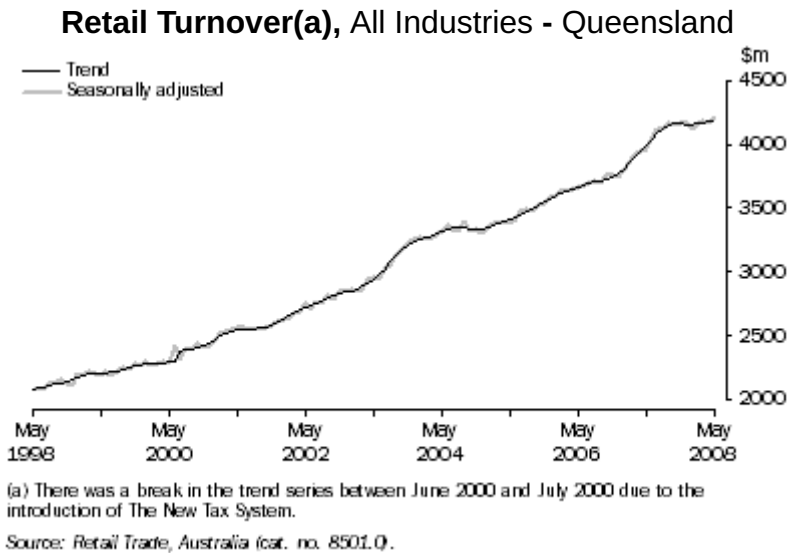


CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade
New Motor Vehicle Sales

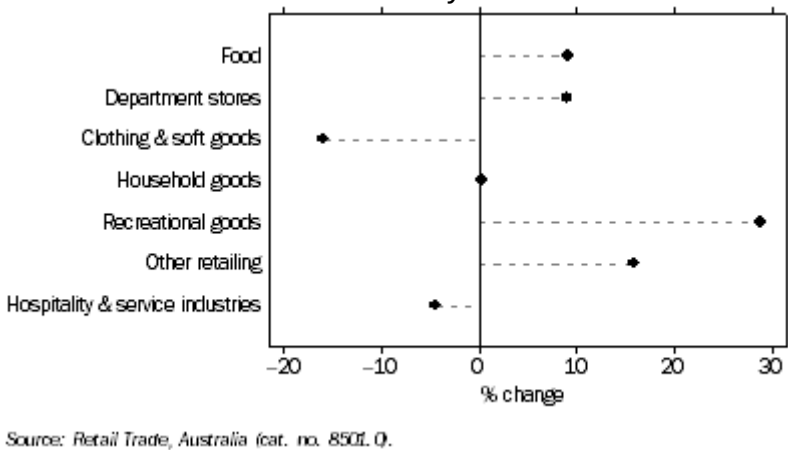
RETAIL TRADE

The May 2008 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,186.7 million, a 4.8% increase since May 2007. Food retailing accounted for 41% of total retail turnover in May 2008 and Hospitality and service industries turnover contributed 17%.



In the twelve months to May 2008, the industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were Recreational goods rising 29% to \$178.5 million and Other retailing which increased 16% to \$402.8 million. Decreases in total turnover were experienced in Clothing and soft good retailing (-16% to \$209.1 million) and Hospitality and service industries (-4.4% to \$717.1 million).

Retail Turnover By Industry Group, Queensland, Trend - Percentage change over twelve months to May 2008



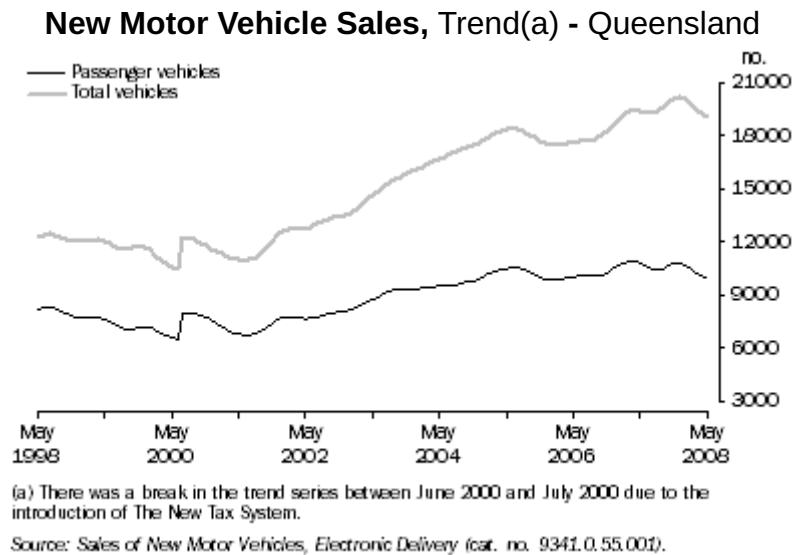
Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 9,844 new passenger vehicles and 18,993 vehicles in total were sold in May 2008 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 51,754 and 88,603. When comparing May 2008 with April 2008, Queensland recorded the largest decrease in total vehicle sales of all states and territories at -1.3%.

In May 1998, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 67% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By May 2008, the proportion of new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 52%.



Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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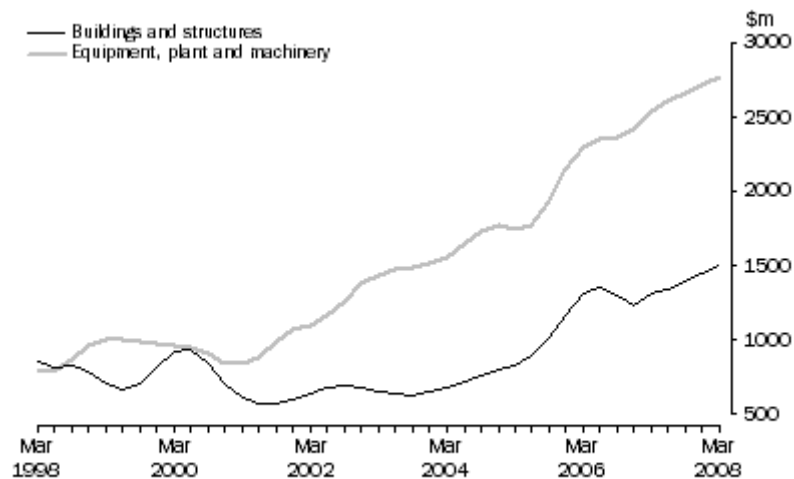
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the December 2007 and the March 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased marginally by 2.8% to \$4,273 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 2.1% to \$2,770 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 3.9% to \$1,503 million.

Comparing the March 2008 quarter with the March 2007 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 11%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 8.9% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 14%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

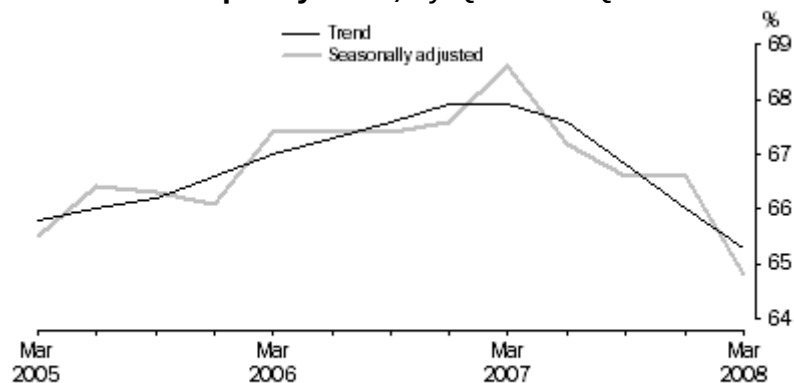


TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the March 2008 quarter, there were 1,118 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 60,579 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (65.3%) was slightly higher than the national average (64.8%).

Room Occupancy Rate, by Quarter - Queensland



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland - Electronic Delivery (cat. no.8635.3.55.001).

In the March 2008 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.4 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the March 2008 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 1.6% to \$525.6 million from the December 2007 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland, Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

Interstate Trade



INTERSTATE TRADE

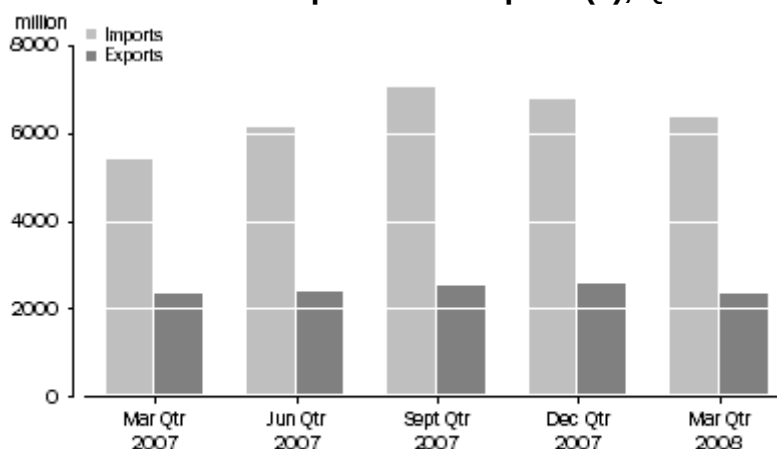
QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the March 2008 quarter was \$6,339.6 million, a -5.8% decrease on the previous quarter and 17% higher than the same quarter in 2007.

The value in the March 2008 quarter of interstate exports was \$2,356.4 million, a decrease of - 8.6% on the previous quarter and 0.7% higher than the same quarter 12 months earlier.

The value of imports continues to be between two and three times the value of exports.

Value of Interstate Imports and Exports(a), Queensland



(a) Some minor revisions have been made to the December 2006 quarter.

Source: Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

NOTE: In compiling the estimates of Interstate Trade for the Office of Economic and

Statistical Research, the ABS uses a partial coverage census based on businesses with more than \$400,000 of interstate trade. This collection is now under review due to frame and coverage issues. New businesses are not well represented, so the estimates are likely to be understated. The estimates are prepared for use in the compilation of Treasury's State Accounts and users should exercise strong caution in their independent use.

For further information on this topic, please contact Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research. Interstate trade data are released quarterly.

Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007

This article presents crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by Queensland police in the period 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Queensland and a basis for measuring change over time.

Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2007

Working life in Queensland continues to change. There are more diverse employment arrangements, more flexible working time patterns, and increases in the extent of part-time and casual employment.

Statistics in this article were compiled from data collected in the Forms of Employment Survey, conducted throughout Australia in November 2007 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey examined the key factors relating to the nature of employment arrangements in the Australian workforce.

Index of Previous Articles

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

Index of Previous Articles

Issue

Article Title

2008

June

Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007

	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April 2007	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

Recorded Crime - Victims (Feature Article)



RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS, QUEENSLAND, 2007

INTRODUCTION

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM

LOCATION OF OFFENCE

WEAPON USE

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

FURTHER INFORMATION

END NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This article presents crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by Queensland police in the period 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Queensland and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of crime levels in society.

Depending on the type of offence, a victim in the recorded crime collection can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. A person reporting a crime with multiple offences in the same incident may either be counted multiple times, or may be counted only once, depending on the types of offences committed during the incident. For example, a victim who was robbed and abducted in the same incident would be counted separately as a victim under the offences of robbery and kidnapping/abduction.

Conversely, a victim of multiple assaults in the same incident would be counted only once as the offences committed fall within the same offence group. For these reasons, it is not meaningful to aggregate the number of victims across each offence type and produce a 'total number of victims'; it is only meaningful to look at victim counts within each offence category.

For scope and coverage issues and a comprehensive list of terms and concepts used in this article please refer to the Explanatory Notes and Glossary in Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 4510.0).

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NUMBER OF VICTIMS¹

A new IT system QPRIME was introduced by Queensland Police in June 2007, therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting data movements between 2006 and 2007².

Compared to the annual average for the three year period 2004-2006, the number of victims recorded by Queensland police in 2007 decreased for murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. The offence categories recording the largest declines were manslaughter (down 28%) and motor vehicle theft (down 19%). Conversely, there was an increase in the number of victims of assault (up 0.3%) and sexual assault (up 0.9%).

VICTIMS(a), Offence category, Queensland, 1998 - 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	64	64	78	66	59	63	56	47	59	52
Attempted murder	150	112	123	156	128	113	95	82	67	70
Manslaughter	10	14	7	14	18	4	13	3	9	6
Total homicide and related offences	224	190	208	236	205	180	164	132	135	128
Assault	18,329	18,425	18,707	20,237	20,849	19,009	18,798	19,233	19,709	19,298
Sexual assault	3,485	3,550	3,752	4,086	4,797	3,792	4,256	4,155	4,606	4,377
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	98	93	95	76	75	92	109	85	59	69
Robbery										
Armed robbery	1,285	1,257	1,198	1,168	886	957	855	845	930	750
Unarmed robbery	1,246	1,213	1,159	1,382	1,160	1,111	1,036	1,058	995	1,018

Total robbery	2,531	2,470	2,357	2,550	2,046	2,068	1,891	1,903	1,925	1,768
Blackmail/extortion	78	70	63	89	57	63	58	59	78	58
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	56,907	56,361	58,750	55,590	51,659	47,547	42,581	37,827	37,304	32,071
Other	17,685	17,828	18,533	18,133	16,595	15,015	13,977	12,847	13,246	12,117
Total unlawful entry with intent	74,592	74,189	77,283	73,723	68,254	62,562	56,558	50,674	50,550	44,188
Motor vehicle theft	15,693	18,249	18,623	17,468	15,854	13,333	12,407	11,300	10,191	9,128
Other theft(e)	97,384	105,169	112,319	116,820	116,989	112,297	100,267	93,386	89,365	77,738

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence. Please refer to End Note 1.

(b) Data may be understated. Please refer to End Note 2.

(c) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.

(d) The increase for 2004 was possibly a result of increased public awareness of these types of offences. The media and the police had established a working partnership to encourage immediate reporting of kidnapping/abduction offences and thereby increase the chances of apprehending the offenders responsible.

(e) Leaving a restaurant without paying forms part of the offence category of other theft for this collection.

Queensland, however, has excluded this offence type from this category, but may include it in categories out of scope of this collection.

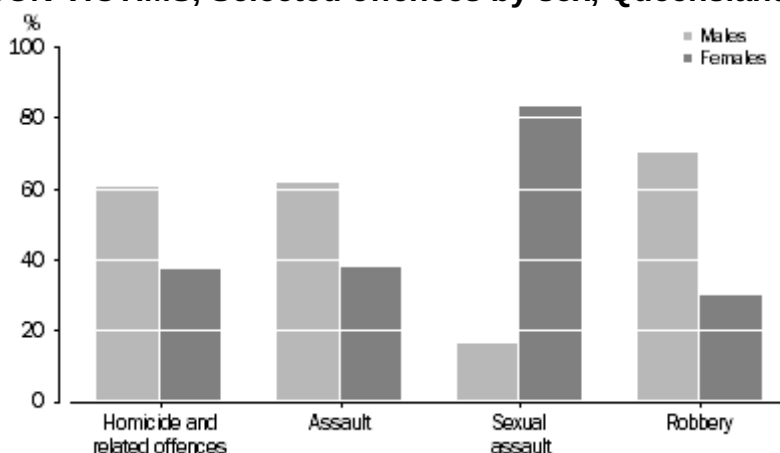
Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 4510.0)

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SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM

In Queensland in 2007, more males than females were victims of robbery (70% of victims were male), assault (62%) and homicide and related offences (61%). For sexual assault, more females (83%) were victims than males.

PERSON VICTIMS, Selected offences by sex, Queensland, 2007



Four out of every ten (40%) victims of homicide and related offences were aged 25-44 years and persons aged under ten contributed a further 17%.

The 25-34 years age group had the highest proportion of victims of assault (25% of male victims and 23% of female victims of assault were aged 25-34 years).

Of the 721 male victims of sexual assault, around one-third (240 males) were aged under ten. For female victims of sexual assault, the age groups with the highest proportions of victims were 10-14 years and 15-19 years each with 28%.

Over one-quarter (26%) of the 1,367 person victims of robbery were aged 15-19 years.

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LOCATION OF OFFENCE³

In Queensland in 2007, residential locations were the most likely place of occurrence for homicide and related offences. Seventy per cent of attempted murders and 60% of murders occurred in a residential location.

Assault victims were most likely to be subjected to this offence in either a community location (39% of assault victims) or a residential location (38%). Over two-thirds (68%) of sexual assault offences occurred in a residential location.

The majority of victims of kidnapping/abduction were taken from a community location (61%) and a further 25% were taken from a residential location.

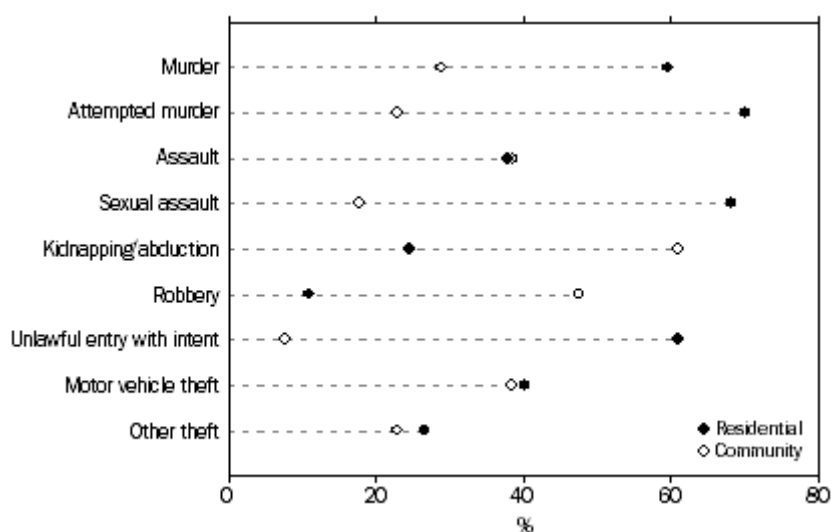
Nearly one-half (48%) of robbery offences occurred in a community location. Of the robbery offences occurring in a community location (840), 86% occurred on a street/footpath.

The majority of offences of unlawful entry with intent occurred in a residential location (61%). Other locations (13%) and retail locations (13%) were also significant contributors.

The theft of a motor vehicle was most likely to occur in either a residential location (40%) or a community location (38%).

Nearly one-third (32%) of other theft offences occurred at a retail location.

VICTIMS, Selected Offences occurring by selected locations, Queensland, 2007



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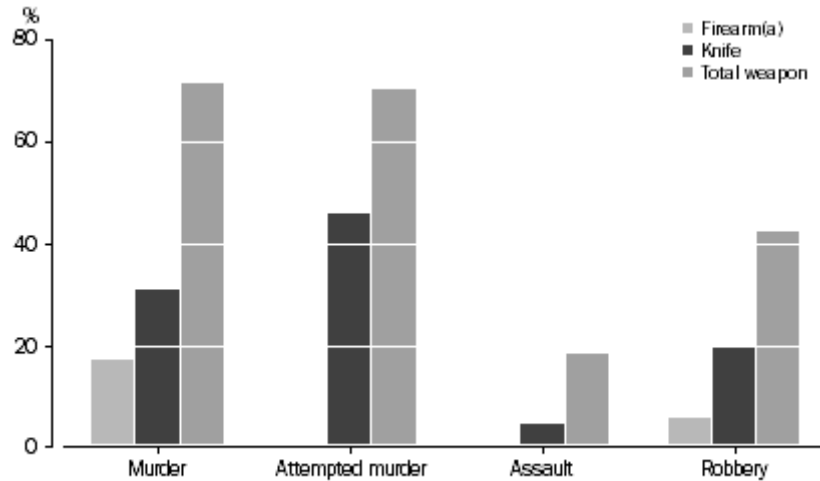
WEAPON USE

In Queensland in 2007, a weapon was used in 71% of murders, 70% of attempted murders, 42% of robberies and 19% of assaults. A knife was the most common type of weapon in committing these offences. Nearly one-half (46%) of attempted murder victims, 31% of murder victims, 20% of robbery victims and 4.7% of assault victims were subjected to an offence using a knife. A firearm was involved in 17% of murder offences and 5.9% of robbery offences.

Of the 19,298 assault offences a bat/bar/club was used on 550 occasions and a bottle/glass on 322 occasions.

In the committing of sexual assaults, 98% of these offences did not involve a weapon.

VICTIMS, Weapon used in commission of offence, Queensland, 2007



(a) Firearm data for attempted murder is not available for publication and for assault is 0.4%.

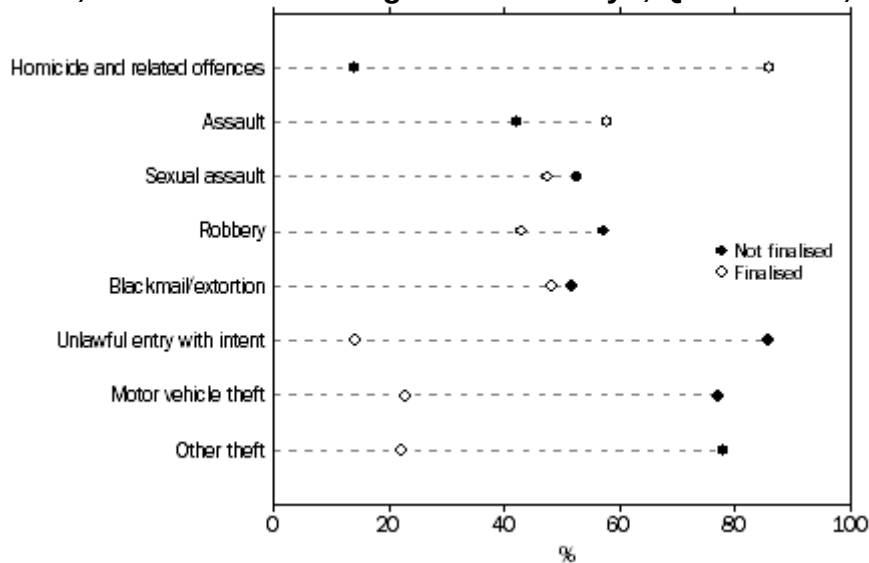
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OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

In Queensland in 2007, 86% of the police investigations into homicide and related offences and 58% for assault were finalised within 30 days of the recording of the incident by police.

The lowest proportions of finalisations at 30 days were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (14%), other theft (22%) and motor vehicle theft (23%).

VICTIMS, Outcome of investigation at 30 days, Queensland, 2007



Of the 110 murder investigations finalised, 97% had an offender proceeded against. Unlawful entry with intent (96%) and other theft (91%) also had high proportions of finalised investigations where the offender was proceeded against. Sexual assault (69%) and blackmail/extortion (79%) had the lowest proportions of finalised investigations where the offender was proceeded against.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on this topic can be accessed in Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 4510.0).

In addition to recorded crime statistics, the ABS collects information in household surveys from members of the public on their experiences of crime.

Information for assault and sexual assault, as well as data for a range of other offences, are available from the 2005 ABS National Crime and Safety Survey (NCSS) and the 2005 ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS). The NCSS measured people's perceptions of crime in the community and whether or not the crimes were reported to police. Detailed information about the survey results can be found in Crime and Safety, Australia, Apr 2005 (cat. no. 4509.0). The PSS measured people's experience of violence, harassment or stalking. Detailed information about the survey results can be found in Personal Safety Survey, Australia, 2005 (cat. no. 4906.0). The next NCSS will be conducted in 2008 for the 2008-09 reference period.

Caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons between recorded crime statistics and data from ABS household surveys due to the different scope and coverage, methods of measurement and sources of error.

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END NOTES

1. The definition of a victim varies according to the offence category:

- For murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person.
- For robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims. If the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims.
- For blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation.
- For Unlawful entry with intent, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people.
- For motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle.
- For other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.

2. Caution should be exercised when interpreting data movements between 2006 and 2007. A new IT system, QPRIME was introduced in June 2007. The changes to the IT system affected the way in which data about an offence was recorded for all offence types. Data for 2007 therefore may be undercounted for all offence types, however, this is likely to be more so for property offences. Related offence information such as weapons, location and Indigenous status has also been impacted. The extent of the undercount cannot be quantified. Queensland police business processes are being reviewed in 2008 with a view to improving the quality of the recorded crime data.

3. Location of offence is the initial site where an offence occurred, determined on the basis of use or function. Any surrounding land, yard or parking area connected to the building or facility, as well as any other structures existing at the location are assigned to the same category of use. Locations which are multifunctional are categorised according to their

primary function, with the exception of a multifunctional location which includes the provision of residential accommodation. Those parts used for residential purposes are classified to 'residential' regardless of the main function of the location.

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Forms of Employment (Feature Article)

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND - NOVEMBER 2007

Overview

Selected characteristics of employed persons

Industry

Occupation

Length of employment with current employer/business

Tenure of employment

Hours worked in main job

Worked on a contract basis

Worked on a fixed-term contract

Further information

OVERVIEW

Working life in Queensland continues to change. There are more diverse employment arrangements, more flexible working time patterns, and increases in the extent of part-time and casual employment.

Statistics in this article were compiled from data collected in the Forms of Employment Survey, conducted throughout Australia in November 2007 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey examined the nature of employment arrangements in the Australian workforce.

For a comprehensive list of scope exclusions, see the Explanatory Notes in the ABS publication: Forms of Employment, Australia, Nov 2007 (cat. no. 6359.0).

The Forms of Employment Survey (FOES) classifies employed people on the basis of their main job to the employment type classification which captures the essential nature of their employment arrangements. The 2007 FOES classified employed people using the following employment types:

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)

- **Employees with paid leave entitlements** - employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both).
- **Employees without paid leave entitlements** - employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick or paid holiday leave.

Owner managers

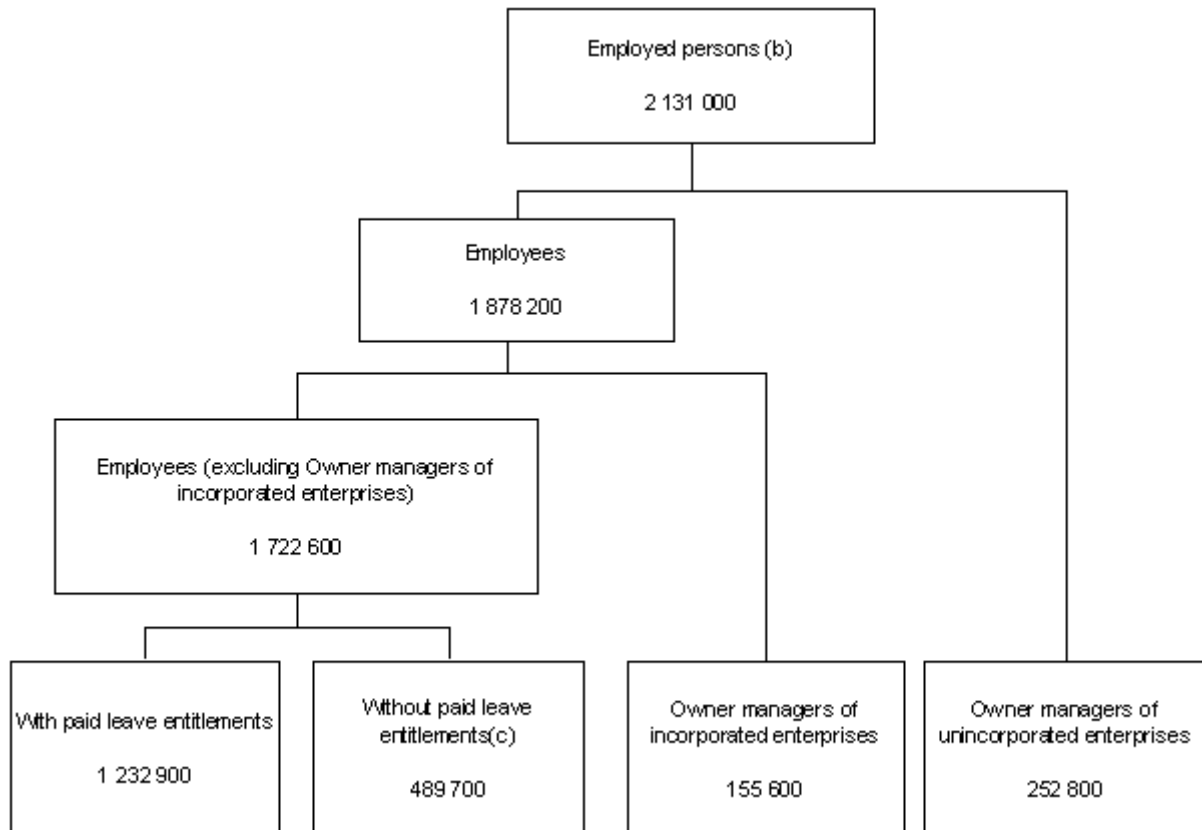
- **Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs)** - people who work in

their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

- **Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs)** - people who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.

For more detailed definitions, see the Glossary in the ABS publication: Forms of Employment, Australia, Nov 2007 (cat. no. 6359.0).

EMPLOYED PEOPLE BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE(a), Queensland - November 2007



(a) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(b) Excludes people who were contributing family workers in their main job.

(c) Includes people who did not know if they were entitled to paid holiday and paid sick leave in their main job.

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SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

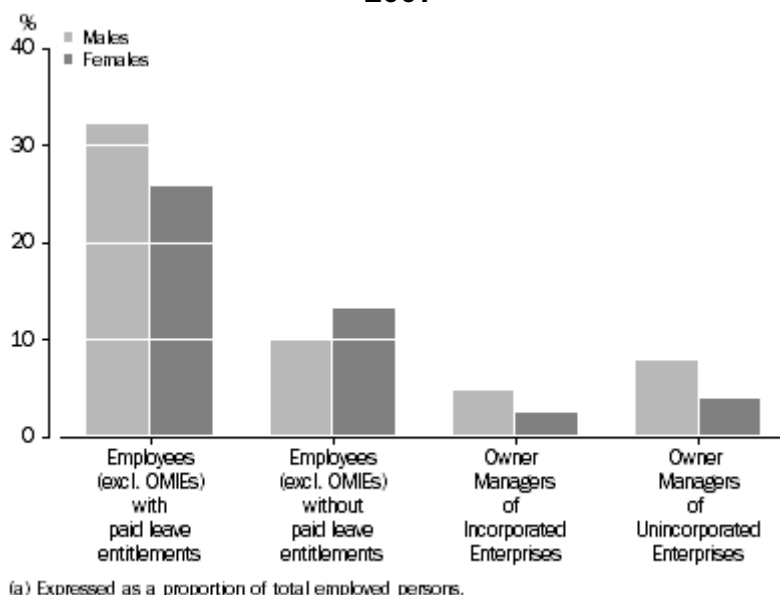
In November 2007, there were 2.1 million people (1,164,500 males and 966,400 females) aged 15 years and over who were employed in Queensland. The majority of employed persons were employees (excluding OMIEs) accounting for 81% (1.7 million persons), 7.3% (155,600 persons) were owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and 12% (252,800 persons) were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements were the most common employment type with 58% of all employed persons belonging to this group. Men (55%) were more likely to belong in this group than women (45%).

Twenty-three per cent of employed persons were employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements. The majority of these employees were women (57%).

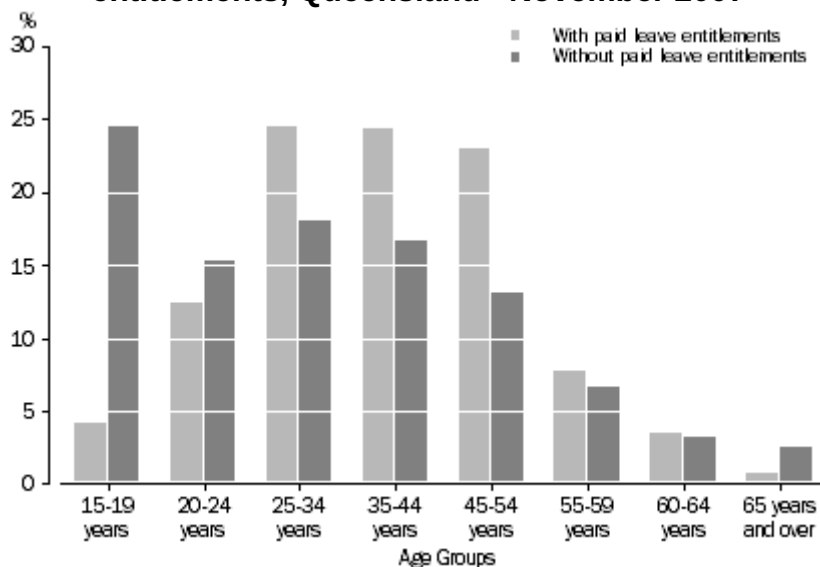
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) accounted for 7.3% of employed persons, with 66% of OMIEs being males. Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs) constituted 12% of employed persons and 66% of OMUEs were men.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, by sex(a), Queensland, November 2007



Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements were concentrated in the 25 to 54 year age groups with 72% of such employees falling within this age range. In contrast, employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements were concentrated in the younger age groups with 40% aged 15-24 years. Of all employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements, just 4.1% were aged 15-19 years and 0.7% were aged 65 years and over.

EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING OMIES) by age groups, with or without leave paid leave entitlements, Queensland - November 2007



Full-time and part-time employment

In November 2007, 72% of employed persons worked full-time in their main job. This

equates to one million males and over half a million females in full-time employment in Queensland.

Full-time employees (excluding OMIEs) were more likely than part-time employees to have paid leave entitlements. In November 2007, of 1.2 million employees (excluding OMIEs) who were employed full-time, 86% were entitled to paid leave, compared with 36% of almost 500,000 part-time employees who had paid leave entitlements.

Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements (85%) were more likely to work full-time than OMIEs (77%) and OMUEs (72%), while employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements (36%) were least likely to work full-time.

Part-time workers accounted for 64% of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements, 28% of OMUEs, 23% of OMIEs and 15% of employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements.

A majority of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements (87%) considered their main job to be casual while only 3.3% of those with paid leave entitlements did.

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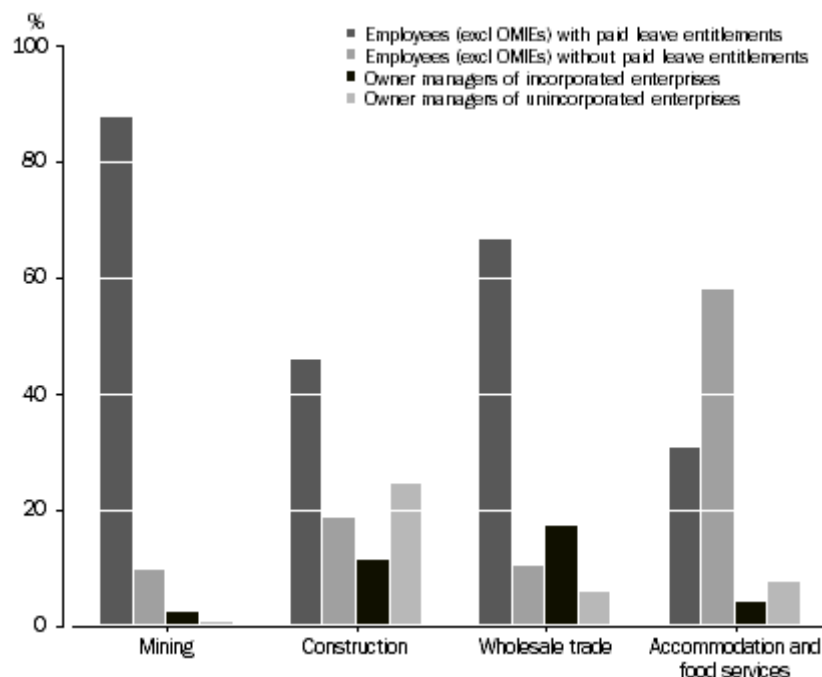
INDUSTRY

For employed persons living in Queensland, in November 2007, the industries with the greatest proportions of employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements were Public administration and safety (90%), Electricity, gas, water and waste services (88%) and Mining (88%).

Accommodation and food services (58%), Retail trade (38%) and Arts and recreation services (35%) were the industries with the highest proportions of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements.

Of the persons whose main job was in the Wholesale trade industry, 17% were OMIEs as were 15% of those employed in both the Professional, scientific and technical services industry group and the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry group. Industry groups with the highest proportions of OMUEs were Agriculture, forestry and fishing (47%), Construction (25%) and Other services (23%).

SELECTED INDUSTRIES BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Queensland – November 2007



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OCCUPATION

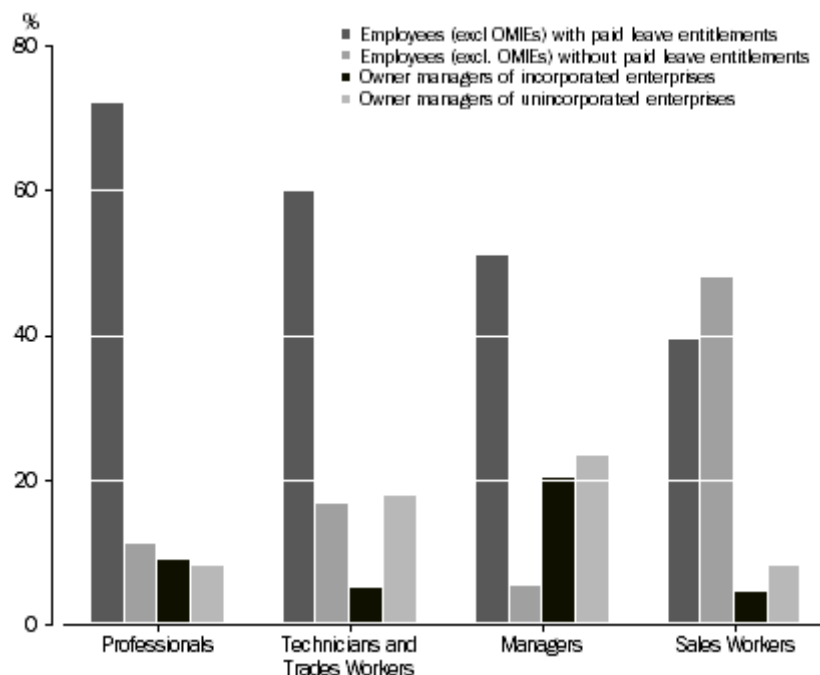
The highest proportions of employed persons worked in the occupation groups of Professionals (18%), Technicians and trade workers (16%) and Clerical and administrative workers (15%).

In November 2007, 72% of employed Professionals were employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements as were 67% of Clerical and administrative workers and 63% of Machinery operators and drivers.

The Sales workers occupation group had the highest proportion of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements with 48% of workers in that occupation not having such entitlements. Labourers (41%) and Community and personal service workers (38%) were other occupations with high proportions of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements.

Twenty per cent of Managers and 8.9% of Professionals were owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) in their main occupations while 23% of Managers and 18% of Technicians and trade workers were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs).

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Queensland – November 2007

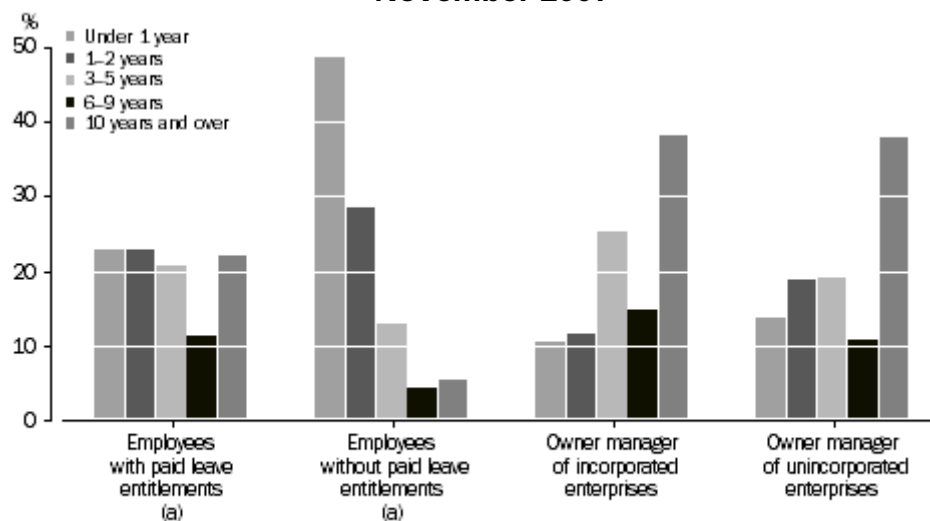


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CONTINUOUS DURATION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYER/BUSINESS

More employed people had been with their current employer/business for less than one year (27%) than for ten years or more (21%). Regardless of whether their enterprises were incorporated or not, owner managers (38%) most commonly reported that they had been with their current employer/business for ten years or more. In contrast, nearly half (49%) of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements had been with their current employer/business for less than one year.

CONTINUOUS DURATION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYER/BUSINESS, Queensland —November 2007



(a) Excluding Owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

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EXPECTED FUTURE DURATION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYER/BUSINESS

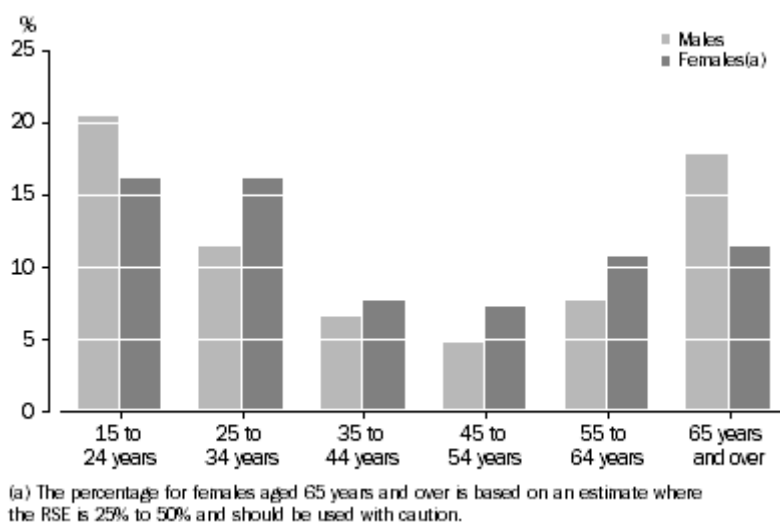
In November 2007, the majority (89%) of employed people aged 15 years and over in Queensland expected to be with their current employer or business in 12 months time, although expectations varied by type of employment and by age.

More than one-fifth (21%) of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements did not expect to be with their current employer/business in 12 months time, while 91% of employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements, 97% of owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and 94% of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs) did expect to be in their current employment in 12 months time.

The expectation of being with the same employer or business in 12 months time varies as a function of age. One in five (20%) of employed people aged 15-19 years did not expect to be with their current employer or business in 12 months time, compared to 5.9% of employed people aged 45-54 years.

DID NOT EXPECT TO BE WITH CURRENT EMPLOYER/BUSINESS IN TWELVE MONTHS,

by age group and sex, Queensland—November 2007

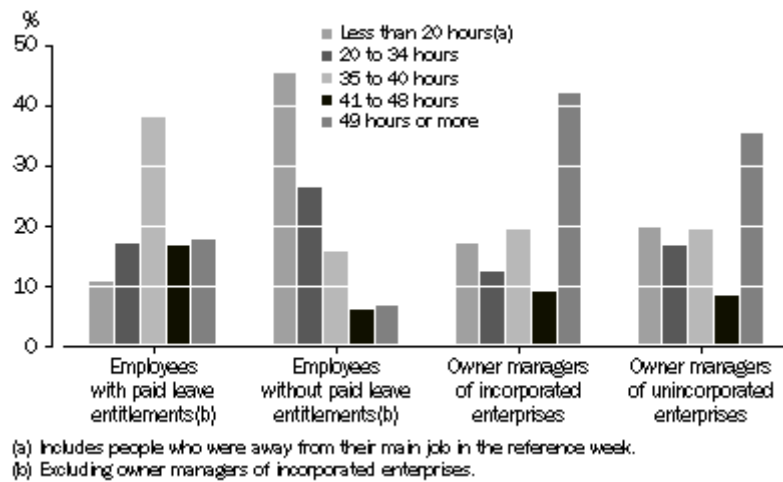


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HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB

Nearly one in five (19%) employed Queenslanders aged 15 years and over worked more than 49 hours per week in November 2007. A similar proportion (20%) worked less than 20 hours per week. Owner managers were more likely to work a higher number of hours with 42% of OMIEs and 35% of OMUEs working more than 49 hours per week. Conversely, employees (excluding OMIEs) without leave entitlements were more likely to work fewer hours (45% worked less than 20 hours per week).

EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Hours actually worked in main job, Queensland—November 2007



Almost three-quarters (74%) of employed Queensland men in November 2007 worked more than 35 hours per week compared to almost one-half (45%) of employed women. The proportion of women who worked less than 20 hours per week during the reference period was more than double their male counterparts (28% of females compared to 13% of males).

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WORKED ON A CONTRACT BASIS

In November 2007, there were 86,500 owner managers who worked on a contract basis, that is, they were engaged by an organisation to provide a particular service or undertake a particular task at an agreed price or rate and generally for a specified period.

Women accounted for 19% of owner managers working on a contract basis, regardless of whether their enterprise was incorporated or unincorporated.

Over one-third (39%) of owner managers who worked on a contract basis were employed in the Construction industry, while 17% were in the Professional, scientific and technical services industry.

For owner managers working on a contract basis, the occupations with the greatest numbers were Technicians and trade workers (32%) and Professionals (21%).

WORKED ON A FIXED-TERM CONTRACT

In November 2007, there were 66,000 employees (excluding OMIEs) on a fixed-term contract, that is, they had a contract of employment which specified that the employment will be terminated on a particular date/event.

Women accounted for 54% of employees (excluding OMIEs) employed on a fixed-term contract.

The Education and training industry employed the greatest number of employees (excluding OMIEs) on a fixed-term contract, with 23,900 persons or 36%. The Health care and social assistance and Public administration and safety industries accounted for a further 14% each.

Around four out of every ten (42%) employees (excluding OMIEs) who were employed on a fixed-term contract worked as Professionals while Clerical and administrative workers and

Technicians and trade workers accounted for a further 15% each.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

More information on this topic can be accessed in Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2007 (cat. no. 6359.0).

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